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solution which science could suggest was that, within a comparatively modern period, a period closely trenching upon the time when man made his appearance upon the face of the earth, the Himalayahs had been thrown up by an increment closely approaching 8000 or 10,000 feet.

The PRESIDENT said he was sure that every person present had been delighted with the philosophical observations which had fallen from Dr. Falconer; and it would be very gratifying to him if so great a traveller and so eminent a naturalist would become a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.

Mr. GODWIN-AUSTEN, having been called upon by the Chairman, said, since the Paper was written, his son had visited other districts. The survey was now being carried on from the Kara-Korum Pass into Thibet, and the work of last year had been carried round the Pangong lake. The district was the most remarkable of any that he had yet seen in the great Himalayan range. It was out of the British dominions; and the survey was being carried out by the Government of India solely in the interests of geographical science. This particular work was undertaken in consequence of the reports of travellers that there were to be found in this district some of the largest glaciers in the world. In the Report to the Indian Government\* it was stated that the survey was undertaken simply to verify that point, and it had turned out to be the case. He did not know whether all persons present had any conception of the enormous dimensions of this Himalayan glacier system. It would enable them to form some idea of the magnitude of these glaciers if he stated that, assuming Hampstead and Highgate to be high mountains, the glaciers would extend as far south as Tunbridge in one direction, and two-thirds of the way to Cambridge in the other. Or, if they were to start from Neufchâtel, they might cross the Oberland and Monte Rosa, down to Ivrea, and even then they would be within the limits of this glacier system of the Himalayahs.

The meeting was then adjourned to 25th January.

*Fifth Meeting, January 25, 1864.*

SIR RODERICK I. MURCHISON, K.C.B., PRESIDENT, in the Chair.

PRESENTATIONS.—*Lieut. A. G. Clark (late I. N.); Hugh Thurnburn; and John Conder, Esqs.*

ELECTIONS.—*Lord Richard Cavendish; F. A. Eaton; George Green; John Kempster; Simon Keir; Edward Mackeson; Rev. J. W. Tottenham; Hugh Thurnburn.*

ACCESSIONS TO LIBRARY.—‘Explorations in the Interior of the Labrador Peninsula,’ by Professor H. Y. Hind, F.R.G.S. Continuation of Transactions (various), &c.

ACCESSIONS TO THE MAP-ROOM since 23rd December, 1863.—Philip’s Atlas, Part 18—the Consulting Index. Railway Map of London, by E. Stanford. Two Geological Maps of Grossherzogthum Hessen-Darmstadt. Continuation of the Admiralty Charts and Ordnance Maps.

\* By Major-General Sir A. S. Waugh, at that time (1860) the Surveyor-General of India.

EXHIBITIONS.—Sketches taken on the Moisie River, Labrador, by Professor H. Y. Hind. Profile section of the bed of the Moisie. Selection of Indian Pipes, to illustrate the ethnographic and philological analogies of the various main races of the Red Man, and their respective subdivisions.

The PRESIDENT then announced the names of the gentlemen who had that day been selected by the Council for election as Honorary Corresponding Fellows, with a brief abstract of the distinguished services to the cause of geographical science which had induced the Council of the Society to nominate them.

NAMES of distinguished Foreigners who have been added by the Council to the list of HONORARY CORRESPONDING MEMBERS of the ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

*Barth*, Dr. Heinrich (Berlin), Gold Medallist of the Royal Geographical Society, author of many publications on African geography. President of the Berlin Geographical Society. Now engaged in the issue of an elaborate treatise on the languages of Northern Africa.

*Dufour*, General (Berne), Director of the Topographical Department of Switzerland. The faithful maps of that country, issued under his supervision, have earned the grateful acknowledgments of English travellers of widely different vocations.

*Khanikoff*, M. (Russia). Eminent as an Asiatic traveller and geographer; author of a well-known work on Bokhara.

*Linant*, Pasha (Alexandria). The earliest explorer of the White Nile, and otherwise distinguished as an Egyptian geographer.

*Petermann*, Dr. Augustus (Gotha). Originator and editor of the well-known 'Mittheilungen,' in which capacity he has contributed, more than any other person in Germany, to disseminate a wide knowledge of sound geography.

*Raimondy*, Don Antonio (Lima). Author of a work on the Amazonian provinces of Peru. Now engaged in exploring the unknown parts of that Republic.

*Scherzer*, Dr. Karl, Ritter von (Vienna). Editor of the 'Voyage of the *Novara*.' Eminent as an American geographer and ethnologist.

*Berbrugger*, M. M. (Algiers). Author of 'Algérie historique et monumentale;' editor of the 'Revue Africaine,' Algiers.

*Dana*, Professor J. D. (New Haven, Connecticut). Distinguished as a physical geographer and naturalist. Author of various Memoirs, including Essays on the Origin of the Great Features of the Earth.

*Duveyrier*, Henri (Paris). Known by his extensive travels in the Sahara, notices of which have appeared from time to time in the 'Transactions of the French Geographical Society.'

*Faidherbe*, le Colonel, Governor of the *Senegal* (West Africa). Eminent for his successful encouragement of geographical enterprise in the French Colony of the Senegal.

*Figanière*, Command. Jorgé César (Foreign Office, Lisbon). Distinguished for his researches into the ancient geographical records of the Portuguese empire.

*Forchhammer*, Professor (Kiel). Professor in the University of Kiel. Author of Memoirs on Scandinavian Geography and on Greece, and on the Troad.

*Leal*, José da Silva Mendes (Minister of the Colonies, Lisbon). A statesman interested and actively engaged in the development of the Portuguese possessions in Africa.

*Scheda*, Herr von (Vienna). Director of the Imperial Institute of Military Geography.

*Tschudi*, Herr von (Vienna). Traveller, naturalist, and writer on Peru. Author of a well-known work on Switzerland.

*Decken*, Baron Carl von der (Hanover). Explorer of Kilima-Njaro, in E. Africa; to which region he is preparing a new expedition, at great cost, and wholly at his own expense.

*Fremont*, General (New York). Explorer in the Rocky Mountains, and Gold Medallist of the Royal Geographical Society.

The PRESIDENT then said that, before proceeding to the business of the evening, he felt it his duty to say a word or two upon the most distressing intelligence which had appeared in some of the papers regarding the fate of his very eminent, dear, and distinguished friend, Dr. Livingstone. If he had felt persuaded that Dr. Livingstone had lost his life, he should have been incapacitated by his deep affection for him, from alluding to the subject at all. He had good hopes that he had only been wounded, and that the Makololo who accompanied him had alone perished. In the 'South African Advertiser' there was a letter from Dr. Livingstone in reference to his recall. Being still anxious, like a good geographer, to do something more before he left the country, he determined to visit Lake Nyassa, and terminate his discoveries with respect to the sources of the great Shiré river, upon which he had so long been employed. He started, it appeared, without any of his own countrymen, taking with him only five of the Makololo nation, people whom he knew to be particularly attached to himself, and on whom he could depend. He alluded to this in the letter which he wrote to a friend at the Cape:—"I take Makololo with me, the only reliable fellows in the country;" and, he adds, "If we could have stopped the enormous slave-trade of Lake Nyassa, I would gladly have spent all the money I ever received." These were the sentiments that this noble fellow expressed when about to start upon this expedition. With regard to the catastrophe itself, he gathered from a letter from Simon's Bay that the *Ariel* had brought intelligence that Dr. Livingstone had received some injury in the foot when landing on the shores of Lake Nyassa. He hoped this was really the extent of the disaster; for, though the Makololo, who were strangers and hated by the natives of that region, might have been slain, Livingstone, who was beloved by all, was probably spared.